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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

California's Byrne Fund 2004 Multiyear Strategy to the Bureau of Justice Assistance illustrates the problems and corresponding programs that California has implemented to address the effect drugs and violent crimes are having on our communities. In looking to our future, we have identified our commitment to these programs and are working towards developing new ones.

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger is strongly committed to exploring effective means to protect public safety, and is determined to move forward with comprehensive measures that reduce crime and increase the security of California's citizens. These efforts include increasing the number of law enforcement officers in the community, providing state-of-the-art technology to fight and solve crime, strengthening school safety efforts, implementing prevention programs to reduce future criminal behavior, and reducing parolee crime.

California's population continues to grow at a steady pace and it is anticipated that growth will continue at approximately 2 percent per year. California's criminal justice system is as large and diverse as its population. There are over 500 law enforcement agencies, 758 courts, 33 state prisons, and 15 juvenile correctional facilities/camps.

Crime trend data is broken into seven regions representing all 58 counties. Trend data is derived from qualitative and quantitative data requested from funded projects as well as data collected from other government agencies. California continues to be plagued by clandestine laboratories. A large number of clandestine labs are seized from farmlands and agricultural areas. These labs not only produce large amounts of methamphetamine and other drugs, but also high volumes of hazardous waste which continue to be dumped into California's farmlands, water sources, and sewer systems. The negative impact of these hazardous by-products on the environment and surrounding communities is astounding. For every pound of methamphetamine produced, approximately 5 pounds of lab waste are illegally dumped, thus contaminating both soil and ground water. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control reports that hazardous waste removal from drug lab sites continues to be one of the state's costliest toxic problems, second only to petroleum spills.

Violent crime and drug problems continue to be of greatest concern to the citizens of California. To address this, the Anti-Drug Abuse (ADA) Enforcement Program allows communities to create their own programs, thereby addressing their individual needs. The Program provides each of California's 58 counties with a predetermined base allocation awarded on a non-competitive basis. The remaining funds are awarded based upon a percentage of major crimes reported, as compared to the California Crime Index. This allows for the large counties supporting larger populations and higher levels of crime to receive higher allocations.

Byrne Formula Block Grant funds are not the sole source of funds in support of any single project within the ADA Enforcement Program. Without these funds however, it would be virtually impossible for many task forces to provide effective narcotic enforcement operations. Determining areas of greatest need with limited resources continues to present us with multiple challenges.

Respondents to the 2004 Byrne Formula Block Grant Program survey continue to echo the same needs as those contained in the 2000 Multiyear Strategy. Small, rural county respondents indicate that without Byrne funding, it would be impossible for them to address drug and violence crime issues in their communities. They also advocate for an increase in the base allocation from its current \$175,000 to \$200,000. Larger, densely populated counties advocate reducing the base allocation to smaller counties in order to support the increased crime problems in their jurisdictions.

The priorities identified in this multiyear strategy are comprehensive and consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy. They are broad-based and programmatically collaborative allowing for the greatest flexibility at the local level to address violent crime and drug interdiction efforts.

We believe that our multiyear strategy continues to reflect our commitment to leading the fight against violent crime and drug abuse in California. In its current design, the Byrne Formula Block Grant Program provides California law enforcement with the most effective and comprehensive approach available to protect our citizens.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OVERVIEW

Prior to 2004, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) was designated as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Byrne fund. In 2004 the OCJP was merged with California's Office of Emergency Services (OES). Under the direction of the Governor and the support of the Legislature, the OES was designated the SAA to provide support and technical assistance to criminal justice agencies, local victim services, community crime prevention programs, schools, community-based organizations, and training programs for prosecutors and public defenders. OES also administers grant funding for state and local units of government, private nonprofit organizations, and:

- Supports the development of state-of-the-art approaches for the justice system and victim service programs;
- Provides technical assistance to ensure effective program management;
- Disseminates information on successful program models, current and emerging research;
- Promotes interdisciplinary information exchange and support between criminal and juvenile justice agencies, and public and private organizations; and
- Develops publications on crime prevention, crime suppression, victimology and victim services for statewide distribution.

As the SAA, OES is committed to leading the fight against crime and drug abuse, and making California a safer place to live and work. Programmatically, the Criminal Justice Programs Division of OES is organized into seven program sections: Drug Enforcement, Gang Suppression, Crime Suppression, Children's Services, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Victim/Witness Assistance.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, and subsequent reauthorizations, established formula block grants to the states for the purpose of anti-drug abuse enforcement efforts. Federal Fiscal Year 2004 marks the 17th year of federal funding by the Byrne Memorial Formula Block Grant Program. With continued federal funding, OES has been able to maintain the ADA Enforcement Program, which encompasses all 58 counties, and allows each county to choose between the 29 program purpose areas.

Throughout California, block grant funds have assisted local jurisdictions and state agencies in the establishment and/or expansion of enforcement, prosecution and corrections efforts. The theme of the ADA Enforcement Program is enhanced collaboration and coordination between criminal justice agencies at the federal, state, and local levels. Under the ADA Enforcement Program, state and local drug enforcement efforts have concentrated on the investigation and apprehension of gang-related, street-level, mid-level, and major drug traffickers. Currently, the ADA Enforcement Program funds every county in California, and a few select state agencies. The flexibility to determine appropriate strategies at the local level allows each county to address their unique drug and violent crime problems.

OES has taken a step further to convert these strategies into program titles or emphasis areas that approach every possible facet of bringing resources, planning strategies, and resulting efforts on the problems of drugs and violent crime. Program emphasis continues to be modified annually, as improvements and changes in program focus are deemed necessary.

The ADA Enforcement Program was established to aid state and local criminal justice agencies by improving their capabilities to combat illegal drug and drug-related crimes of violence. Each county in California receives funds to implement the ADA Enforcement Program. Applicants are required to form a countywide steering committee. The steering committee is the critical element necessary for participation in the ADA Enforcement Program. This committee must identify and develop a countywide plan detailing current problems, efforts, and projected resources needed to address one of the 29 program purpose areas in their jurisdiction.

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OVERVIEW

In order to understand California's method for addressing the statewide strategy and the problems it seeks to confront, it is necessary to understand the immense size and diversity of the State and its criminal justice system. California's population is dispersed within several large counties; the Bay Area, the Central Valley, southern, and border locations where population density exceeds 1,000,000 residents. Population growth is expected to continue at a rate of approximately 2 percent per year.

California's criminal justice system is just as large and diverse as its population. Currently, there are:

- 28 state agencies with over 10,900 sworn officers/agents;
- 336 police and public safety departments with over 38,400 sworn personnel;
- 58 county sheriff's departments with over 26,000 sworn personnel;

- 9 county marshal's offices;
- 46 transit, railroad, airport, coroner, and parks department law enforcement agencies; and
- 50 or more university/college campus and community college district police departments.

Each of the 58 counties has an elected district attorney and, in most instances, a public defender. In those counties not having a public defender's office, indigent defense services are provided by either a private attorney appointed/contracted by the Court, or by the Legal Aid Society.

At the State level, there are five major criminal justice agencies, departments, or commissions, including OES, which provide separate and distinct services statewide. The Youth and Adult Correctional Agency (YACA) is responsible for the overall planning and administration of the state's correctional facilities. The California Department of Corrections (CDC) and the California Youth Authority (CYA) manage the State's adult and juvenile institutions. In October 2003, CDC's prison population for all institutions was 159,390 inmates. The number of parolees was 116,227. In October 2003, CYA's population consisted of 5,700 wards.

Another major agency within the California criminal justice system is the Office of the Attorney General, which includes California's Department of Justice. As the State's chief law enforcement officer, the Attorney General is responsible for ensuring that state laws are uniformly and adequately enforced. In this capacity, the Attorney General carries the constitutional responsibility through the programs of the Department of Justice. To support California's local law enforcement community, the Attorney General coordinates statewide narcotic enforcement efforts, participates in criminal investigations, and provides identification services, information services, and telecommunications support. These activities are handled through both the Division of Law Enforcement and Division of Criminal Justice Information Services, within the California Department of Justice. These divisions are comprised of many bureaus that include investigation, forensic services, narcotic enforcement, mission support, criminal identification, criminal information and analysis, and the Western States Information Network.

The next major California law enforcement agency is the California Highway Patrol (CHP), whose primary mission is the management and regulation of traffic to achieve safe, lawful, and efficient use of the highway transportation system. As a secondary mission, the CHP supports local law enforcement, in its role as a major statewide law enforcement agency, and has consistently proven capable of assisting in emergencies that exceed local capabilities. As a public service agency, the CHP provides disaster and life-saving assistance, protection services for the Governor and our State Capitol, as well as responding to all 911/emergency assistance calls received from State buildings in the downtown Sacramento area.

California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ)

To further describe California's criminal justice system, it is necessary to briefly review the system's primary advisory board. The CCCJ was created through Legislative authority and codified in the California Penal Code Sections 13810-13813. The CCCJ is composed of 37 members, and is the primary advisory board to the Governor and the Legislature on criminal justice issues and policies. CCCJ membership includes:

- Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol;
- Director of the Department of Corrections;
- Director of the California Youth Authority;
- State Public Defender;
- Nineteen members appointed by the Governor;
- Eight members appointed by the Senate Rules Committee;
- Eight members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly; and the
- California Attorney General and the Administrative Director of the Courts, appointed by State Statute.

Members appointed by the Governor represent a wide array of professions representative of state government, county and city units of government, criminal justice, and communities. These gubernatorial appointees include county district attorneys and sheriffs, county public defenders and probation officers, city council members, a member of the county board of supervisors, and faculty members of colleges/universities. Appointees also include representation from the field of criminal justice research, and no less than six representatives from the general public, professional, or community based organizations.

Likewise, Senate Rules Committee appointees include representatives from the Senate Judiciary Committee, local government (e.g., city and county, a judge designated by the Judicial Council), and four private citizens, including a representative from the general public, professional, or community-based organizations.

Appointees of the Speaker of the Assembly include comparable representation of county and city officials and private citizens representing various organizations. Included within this assemblage is a member of the Assembly Committee on Criminal Justice, a chief of police, a peace officer, and representation of organizations directly related to delinquency prevention. By Legislative authority, CCCJ's Executive Secretary is the Executive Director of the OES Criminal Justice Programs Division. The CCCJ Executive Secretary provides the staff necessary to keep all records, agendas, minutes, approves all Council expenditures, and provides any additional staff necessary to plan, organize, coordinate, and direct Council activities.

The goals of the CCCJ include:

- Identification of current and future issues involving the administration of justice;
- Development of recommendations concerning criminal identification, apprehension, prosecution, incarceration, and reintegration into society;
- Analysis of criminal justice legislation;
- Assistance to criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in the development and effective use of resources; and
- Coordination of studies and recommendations with other advisory boards in the state on issues common to adult and juvenile justice.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Data Sources for the Problem Statement

Data contained in this strategy was derived from a multitude of sources throughout the state. As the problem settings tend to migrate through the state, so do the varying sources of information. Crime trend discussions contained herein are reported by region. California is a very large state and contains a varied geography within its borders, from sparsely populated inaccessible mountainous areas to vast desert stretches, and highly populated metropolitan cities. By regionalizing the information provided within this report, we hope to paint the most accurate picture possible of the diverse problems faced by California law enforcement.

Data compiled in this report was extracted from reports obtained from the following sources:

- California Narcotic Officers Association;
- California Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement;
- Office of National Drug Control Policy;
- Drug Enforcement Administration;
- Western States Information Network;
- Byrne-funded projects assigned to multi-jurisdictional task forces and special law enforcement activities; and
- Other public and private information and data gathering resources.

Analysis of Drug and Crime Problems and Trends

The National Drug Intelligence Center reports that California is one of the most active drug smuggling and production areas in the United States. The state's vast transportation infrastructure and its proximity to both Mexico and the Pacific Ocean are conducive to drug trafficking, particularly the movement of large quantities of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, marijuana and other dangerous drugs to drug markets within and outside California. Southern California, primarily the Los Angeles area, is a national level transportation hub and distribution center for illicit drugs. As a result, all drugs of abuse are readily available in the state.

Methamphetamine poses the most significant drug threat in California. Cocaine and heroin prices, and purity levels for each are relatively stable. Marijuana is the most readily available and widely abused illegal drug. Other dangerous drugs such as Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate (GHB) are emerging threats throughout the state.

Region I

Region I consists of the northern rural counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Nevada, Yuba, Placer, Colusa, Sutter and Yolo, and the central counties of Sacramento, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Mono. These counties, with the exception of Sacramento, are rural with moderate to small population centers.

Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Placer, Shasta and Trinity counties all receive funding for marijuana suppression efforts.

The climate and large areas of timberland in the northern counties of this region are prime for marijuana cultivation. This region contains the "Emerald Triangle" which is well known for its high potency "home grown" marijuana.

The central counties of this region have experienced an increase in methamphetamine use and production. A majority of large seizures of methamphetamine have involved Mexican nationals who are in the country illegally.

This region has many counties along the Nevada border and is experiencing an increase in trafficking along Highway 395 that connects, Southern California with Reno/Lake Tahoe, continuing through Northern California into Oregon.

Region II

This region includes the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, Lake, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, and Alameda. These counties are considered rural due to population and size. Because Highway 101 connects the southern and northern portions of the state and continues to Oregon and Washington, this region has a high rate of drug trafficking.

Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Sonoma counties receive funding for marijuana suppression efforts.

Indoor and outdoor marijuana cultivation operations permeate the northern portion of this region and are difficult to detect due to the remoteness of the areas.

Methamphetamine manufacturing continues on a limited basis in each county.

Region III

This region includes the southern central coast counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and the inland counties of Santa Clara and San Benito. This region is mostly coastal and somewhat mountainous. The counties are moderate to high in population density.

Santa Cruz and Monterey counties receive funding for marijuana suppression efforts.

This region is vulnerable to sea, marine and ground trafficking of narcotics. There are major highways up and down the coast of this region as well as many ports and unguarded, remote coastal areas.

The prevalent drugs in this area are marijuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine.

Santa Cruz is a coastal and mountainous county with a central location in California that makes it a prime area for drug importation, distribution, and the cultivation of marijuana.

Region IV

This region consists of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Inyo, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, and Tulare counties. The population of these counties, except for Fresno, is low. These counties are rural and located in foothills and mountain terrain.

Fresno County currently receives funding for marijuana suppression efforts.

This region has a low cost of living, with mostly seasonal agricultural employment. It also has low incomes and high unemployment. These factors, along with the sparse areas of the region, make it a prime area for the manufacture of methamphetamine.

This region continues to experience an increase in gang activity, and their involvement in drug distribution.

The most prevalent drugs in these areas are methamphetamine, marijuana, and to a lesser degree cocaine.

Region V

This region is comprised of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties. Population density varies greatly among these counties - low in San Luis Obispo, moderate in Santa Barbara, high in Ventura, and extremely high in Los Angeles. These counties, except for Los Angeles, contain sparsely populated rural areas.

This region is vulnerable to marine and ground drug trafficking. In addition, portions of the region, especially Los Angeles, experience a high volume of tourists and business travelers, which make it difficult for law enforcement to detect drugs being smuggled in through the international and regional airports.

There are many gangs in operation within Los Angeles that are linked to the narcotics trade. The Hispanic gangs in the area are mainly involved in the trafficking of methamphetamine, while the African American gangs are involved with crack cocaine.

Methamphetamine is abundant in this region because it is manufactured locally, keeping the price relatively cheaper than cocaine.

Region VI

This region includes San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. These counties have large, densely populated areas traversed by numerous interstate and intrastate highways.

Riverside and San Bernardino counties receive funding for marijuana suppression efforts.

San Bernardino County is geographically diverse with national forests, and water resources as well as interstate highways making it a prime area for the easy growth/production and distribution of marijuana and methamphetamine.

All three of the counties in this region have experienced a dramatic increase in methamphetamine production, trafficking, and use. San Bernardino County is the major methamphetamine production area of this region.

Region VII

This region is comprised of San Diego and Imperial counties. These two counties create the "Gateway to California" residing on the Mexican border. Imperial County is primarily rural with the City of El Centro being the only significant population center for the entire county. San Diego County contains one of the largest cities in the United States, and also contains vast rural expanses in the northern and eastern sectors.

Both counties experience high numbers of drug trafficking, production and use due to their close proximity to the Mexican border. Cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and the precursor chemicals needed to manufacture methamphetamine, are all smuggled from Mexico through this region.

Price and Purity Analysis (Major Drugs)

Methamphetamine:

As mentioned previously, methamphetamine production across all regions continues to increase. Methamphetamine is the substance of greatest production with the cost tied to demand, prevalence, and availability. Demand continues to be great and drug trafficking organizations

continue to find ways of circumventing the regulation of essential precursor chemicals such as ephedrine, hydriodic acid, and freon.

The average price for a pound of methamphetamine in California is \$4,500 to \$10,000. Estimates of purity levels for methamphetamine vary from region to region, ranging from 40 to 80 percent.

Marijuana:

Mexican marijuana is primarily smuggled into California through the southwest border using commercial conveyances and other land vehicles. Northern California is home to the "Emerald Triangle" and is the major cultivation site for the state. Indoor marijuana production is increasing in California and is attributed to the enhanced eradication efforts of law enforcement.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reports that California is one of the top five indoor growing states. Indoor growing provides a year-round controlled environment conducive to the production of high potency sinsemilla. Indoor "grows" range from several plants grown in a closet, to thousands of plants grown in elaborate, specially constructed greenhouses.

Overall marijuana prices are lower in the southern area of the state, primarily due to its proximity to the border and a glut of low-grade Mexican marijuana. The cost for a pound of marijuana in southern California is averaging \$400 to \$800, while in Northern California a pound of "sinsemilla" is going for \$3,000 to \$6,000 with a 15-25 percent THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) content.

Heroin:

Heroin is readily available in all major metropolitan areas of California, but the source and type varies from region to region. Southeast heroin is smuggled into the United States through ports of entry such as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, while black tar heroin is smuggled in from Mexico. The Office of National Drug Control Policy reports that California is a trans-shipment point of heroin, with final destinations including New York and New Jersey.

The DEA reports that heroin is smuggled into the country in quantities ranging from one to twenty kilograms via couriers on commercial airlines or concealed in commercial cargo containers. Distribution networks similar to those used for cocaine are used for heroin. Colombian and Mexican organizations are currently increasing their role in the trafficking, primarily because of the recent increase in Colombian heroin on the market.

The price for a gram of heroin in California averages between \$15 and \$80 with a purity of 40-60 percent. In Los Angeles, a bag of low quality heroin costs \$3 to \$5. In California, an ounce of Southeast heroin will cost \$4,000 to \$6,000 with a purity of 30-50 percent, while an ounce of tar heroin is \$900 to \$1,200 with a purity of 25-50 percent.

Cocaine:

The DEA, and California's Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (BNE), reports that the majority of cocaine entering California comes from the northern States of Mexico. DEA also reports that Los Angeles is the primary distribution point of cocaine for California and the Northwest United States.

To escape detection by law enforcement, cocaine is being smuggled in smaller quantities by truckers, illegal aliens, and frequent travelers crossing the border on legitimate business. While the overall processing and shipment of cocaine is supervised by Mexican and Colombian organizations, individual family cells provide the actual manpower needed to transport the shipments.

Demand for cocaine remains steady in California. Purity levels are averaging 60-70 percent with the cost ranging from \$14,000-\$16,000 per kilogram.

RESOURCE NEEDS

Violent crime and drug problems remain the areas of greatest concern to the citizens of California. To address these concerns, the ADA Enforcement Program has been expanded to allow communities to create their own programs, which address their individual needs. The ADA Enforcement Program is based primarily on predetermined allocations to each county awarded on a non-competitive basis. The needs of each county are articulated through the selection of one or more federally authorized Program Purpose Areas (PPA). Through the creation of specific goals, objectives, activities and performance measures each county further defines these PPA's.

A base allocation of \$175,000 is provided to every county, with the remainder of the funds awarded based upon the percentage of major crimes reported, compared to the California Crime Index. These major crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny. This allows for the large counties supporting larger populations and higher levels of crime to receive higher allocations.

Due to the diversity within the state of population density, topography, and economics, a wide variety of crime patterns and trends exist. Therefore "needs" vary considerably from county to county, and are thus best met on an individual basis. However, there is one universal need, and that is for additional resources.

It is interesting to note that respondents to the Byrne survey continue to echo the same needs as those contained in the 2000 Multiyear Strategy. Examples of some of these needs include the following:

- Smaller and more rural county respondents indicate that, without Byrne funding, it would be impossible to address the drug and violent crime issues in their communities. They also advocate for increasing the base allocation to \$200,000 to the smaller more rural counties, as many of them cannot operate a comprehensive program at the existing level.
- Larger and more densely populated counties advocate for reducing the base allocation to smaller counties in order to support the increased crime problems in their jurisdictions.

- The majority of respondents felt that the current structure of the ADA Enforcement Program met their needs and should not be changed.

OES used various methods to determine resource needs for the ADA Enforcement Program and the Multiyear Strategy. One method was to review crime trend information from the California DOJ and other data sources. Aside from detailing the extent of the drug and violent crime problems in California, this data also provides a picture of the resources needed to combat the problem and the associated gaps in services.

A key component in assessing resource needs is the anecdotal information obtained by project staff in their site visits and review of progress reports. An assessment of all these sources has resulted in the creation and/or enhancement of the programs that are contained in the Priorities and Program Responses Section of this Multiyear Strategy. A brief synopsis of the responses, as they relate to key PPA's, is described below:

Prevention

The Marijuana Suppression Program, is comprised of multi-jurisdictional task forces, and contains a public outreach and education component. An evaluation of this program conducted in 1998/1999, concluded that this component informed the public on how extensive the marijuana problem was in their county. It also allowed law enforcement to build a rapport with students and youth when talking about drug usage. During FY 1999/2000, the Marijuana Suppression Program expanded to fund three additional counties, for a total of 16.

Prevention has not been a primary focus as a resource need fulfilled through the ADA Enforcement Program because there are other funding sources within California for crime prevention programs.

Law Enforcement

The need for additional law enforcement services was the major resource identified by respondents to the Byrne survey. As the majority of counties within California have one or more multi-jurisdictional task forces, continued funding for these programs remains an essential need. The Byrne Block Grant Program is the primary source of funding for these task forces, aside from dwindling local resources.

Of primary concern to these task forces has been the explosive increase in the detection of methamphetamine laboratories, and the arrest and prosecution of individuals who operate these labs. In the 2000 Multiyear Strategy, clandestine laboratory dismantling was identified as an area that required additional resources. Since that report, the number of laboratories dismantled has grown substantially. It is obvious that California has a dramatic need for additional resources to combat this growing problem.

Not only is there a need for additional resources to combat the clandestine laboratory problem, but also to effectively deal with the related issues. These issues include: manpower for investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of lab operators; resources for hazardous material handling and cleanup; and how to deal with "children exposed to methamphetamine" found at these sites.

Adjudication

The increase in arrests has created a corresponding number of cases to be prosecuted. Current resources do not allow for the additional burden placed on prosecutors to vertically prosecute elder abuse, drug and violent crime cases.

The creation of drug courts has also placed an increased burden upon the resources of the courts. These courts, which are highly effective, require intensive manpower by all components of the criminal justice system and treatment communities. The lack of funding for these programs has been discussed repeatedly over the past several years.

Training for prosecutors is also an area that requires additional resources in order to meet the mandate in California of providing continuing education for all prosecutors.

Corrections and Treatment

Additional resources are still needed to treat incarcerated prisoners and to provide needed aftercare. Funds for treatment are also needed for those individuals participating in drug court programs.

Information Systems and Technological Improvements

Continued resources are needed to turn the receipt, transmittal and processing of criminal history records into a "paperless" operation. The focus is the collection of arrest and disposition information through the electronic transmission of data into the automated state repository, and the potential recovery and processing of this information as rapidly as possible. This will assist local law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies in making rapid identifications, and decisions about sentencing, bail and prisoner housing, as well as decisions about gun purchase requests and applications for employment and licensing.

Another critical need is the continued enhancement of the DNA databank in order to eliminate the backlog of samples that need to be analyzed and entered into the system. DNA has proved to be a valuable tool in solving many "unsolved" cases. Resources are needed not only to expand the databank, but also to provide for felon sample collection, analysis and entry, and for system searches of samples collected from crime scenes both new and "unsolved."

PRIORITIES and the NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The following section outlines the major priorities for the state of California that are addressed in this multi-year strategy. These priorities remain aligned with the National Drug Control Priorities and Policy. They have been tailored to reflect how California intends to allocate its Byrne funds.

The programs listed below are those program purpose areas that California anticipates implementing in its multi-year strategy. The programs and program purpose areas may change, as each county is allowed to change their focus annually, depending upon the needs identified by the steering committee. In addition, each county can implement one or more of the 29 federal PPA's in addressing the drug and violent crime problems in their individual jurisdictions.

National Priority III:

Disrupting the drug market by attacking the economic basis of the drug trade, which will increase the safety of California's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

Priority

Statement: Problems attributed to drug-related crime and violence continue to affect California's citizens. Statewide efforts continue to have an impact on these problem areas, but have not substantially reduced crime or the use, manufacture and sale of illicit drugs. The citizens of the state are still concerned for their safety, in spite of the decline in the crime rate over the years.

The following pages describe OES's current efforts to address drug related crime and violence in California.

Current Efforts

Program: **Anti-Drug Abuse Enforcement Program**
 Multi-jurisdictional Task Force Program/Local
 (Federal Program Purpose #2)

California uses Byrne funds to support 59 projects statewide. Funds have been allocated to the projects to actively investigate and apprehend narcotic offenders. Probation officers assist law enforcement by targeting felony probationers. Experienced prosecutors from county district attorney's offices are assigned to handle task force generated cases. Outside agencies provide staff to compliment the efforts of the task force. Additionally, funded projects conduct investigations and tactical law enforcement operations, using features of the multi-jurisdictional task forces, which include the integration of federal and state drug enforcement agencies. These agencies currently include the Customs Service, Border Patrol, Drug Enforcement Administration, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the US Forest Service, the California Highway Patrol, the California Multi-jurisdictional Methamphetamine Enforcement Teams and the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement.

Major Objectives and Key Activities:

- Conduct special investigations using prosecution, law enforcement, and probation components, integrating federal, state, and local drug enforcement agencies. The key events will continue to be the pursuit, investigation, and prosecution of drug traffickers who manufacture, transport, distribute, and sell illegal drugs.

Activities will include coordinating joint enforcement efforts that specifically target offenders, including drug trafficking organizations that manufacture, distribute, and sell illegal drugs.

- Task force components will conduct surveillances, investigate, arrest, and prosecute task force generated drug offender cases within locations requiring intervention.

Activities for law enforcement will include the service of arrest and search warrants on known drug offenders, assisted by prosecution to assure legality and procedural consistency. The task force prosecutor will also track task force generated cases from initial filing to final disposition. The probation component will assist law enforcement during investigations and field searches of felony probationers.

Current Efforts

**Program: Marijuana Suppression Program (MSP)
Multi-jurisdictional Task Force/Marijuana Eradication
(Federal Program Purpose #2)**

The Marijuana Suppression Program (MSP) funds 16 law enforcement agencies and district attorney's offices jointly to address the marijuana cultivation and trafficking problems within those counties with a tremendous marijuana problem.

There are also two seasonal programs in California, which focus toward the elimination of marijuana in California, the state-coordinated Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) Program, and DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP). Many of the MSP county task forces conduct joint operations with these agencies during the peak of the outdoor growing season. When the season is over, MSP task forces continue to conduct investigations based on tips pertaining to indoor "grows", conduct surveillances, make arrests, seize assets, refer cases for prosecution, and conduct demand reduction presentations to the community.

Major Objectives and Key Activities:

- Suppress marijuana cultivation through comprehensive detection and eradication efforts.

Key activities include conducting investigations by using information obtained from citizens and informants; and obtaining search warrants, to eradicate marijuana "grow" sites.

- Investigate drug trafficking organizations involved in marijuana cultivation.

Conduct ground and aerial surveillance of cultivation sites; and coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for the efficient use of intelligence information and resource sharing.

- Seize, for forfeiture proceedings, assets of cultivators and traffickers.

An important activity for this objective is to conduct financial investigations for civil forfeiture proceedings to obtain the assets derived through the criminal enterprise.

- Provide community education and awareness forums on the dangers of marijuana.

Conduct presentations to better educate the community on topics such as: the myths/facts of the illegal use of marijuana, physical addictions, and the consequences of long-term use of marijuana.

Current Efforts

Program: Multi-jurisdictional Task Force/Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (BNE) Crackdown Multi-Community Task Force Program and Violence Suppression Task Force Program (Federal Program Purpose #2)

California is both a central source of supply and key point of entry for illegal drugs. Byrne funds are used to support the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (BNE). The BNE coordinates its efforts with various U.S. law enforcement programs that focus their efforts on the Southwest Border. The BNE also cooperates with Mexico in order to reduce the flow of illegal drugs and precursors into the United States. As a result of these efforts, the BNE has been instrumental in disrupting and dismantling major international drug trafficking organizations, and assisted in their arrest and prosecution.

The Crackdown Multi-Community Task Force Program serves the entire state by providing the BNE with the financial resources to combat the complex problems associated with arresting and prosecuting major drug dealers including Columbian cartels, Mexican smugglers, and metropolitan street gangs involved in the manufacture, transport and distribution of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin and other illegal drugs.

The Violence Suppression Task Force Program serves the entire state by providing the BNE with the financial resources to deal with the problem of violent crimes being committed with weapons, firearms and explosives.

Major Objectives and Key Activities:

- Conduct special investigations using prosecution, law enforcement, and probation components, integrating federal, state, and local drug enforcement agencies. The key events will continue to be the pursuit, investigation, and prosecution of drug traffickers who manufacture, transport, distribute, and sell illegal drugs.

Activities will include coordinating joint enforcement efforts that specifically target offenders, including drug trafficking organizations that manufacture, distribute, and sell illegal drugs. Local level task forces focus primarily within their own jurisdictions on identifying gang-related, street-level, mid-level, and on occasion major-level drug traffickers. The BNE places experienced special agent supervisors as task force commanders in numerous local task forces. This has proven to be an effective approach in reducing drug and violent crime.

Current Efforts

**Program: High Technology Crime
(Federal Program Purpose #5)**

Faced with this highly economic and fluid criminal enterprise, the California Legislature responded by enacting Senate Bill 1734 authored by Senator Patrick Johnston. This legislation was significant in that it established the intent of the Legislature to address high technology crimes and second, to police and prosecute high technology crimes statewide by utilizing existing regional high technology crime task force operations. The task force operations consist of local and regional law enforcement and prosecutors, and have been in existence for a minimum of at least one-year. The task force's operations work in collaboration with the High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Program's, High Technology Crime Advisory Committee (HTCAC) who has developed a strategic plan to define, identify, and address systemic high technology crimes statewide.

Major Objectives and Key Activities:

- The application of federal Byrne Formula Block Grant Funds allowed the OES to uphold the legislative intent of SB 1734 by providing funding for regional task force operations to deal specifically with high technology crimes. Each task force works in partnership with a local regional steering committee composed of representatives of participating law enforcement agencies and local high technology industry representatives.
- The design and implementation, via the California DOJ, of a high technology crime intelligence database with statewide capabilities for use by participating law enforcement agencies.
- The High Technology Crime Advisory Committee's Annual Report highlighting the proliferation, significant growth, and threat of high technology crimes in California for submission to the Governor and the State Legislature.
- The High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Program, in collaboration with the local task force operations, formulated a Strategic Plan for task force operations to identify, apprehend and prosecute regional systemic high technology crimes statewide.

Current Efforts

Program: Criminal History Records Improvement System (CHRIS) (Federal Program Purpose #15b)

OES provides Byrne Formula Block Grant funds to state and local criminal justice agencies to automate their criminal history information, intelligence data, automated fingerprint transfers, and to improve the information collected for criminal histories.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information (BCII) continues the enhancement of the Automated Criminal History System (CHRIS), a component part of CHRIS, to be more adaptable to increasing demands for information carried on the system. The system has the capacity to automatically interface with an increasing number of systems outside the network. An additional benefit of this project is the reduction in overhead costs, which will reduce the duplication of effort between BCII and local agencies. Information is maintained in the central repository, with the capacity to generate a computer readable record that is distributed to participating counties.

Major Objectives and Key Activities:

The objectives of this project are to:

- Improve the state's criminal identification and information systems;
- Provide criminal intelligence information and criminal history records to local law enforcement agencies that will accommodate local search and storage needs, and eliminate the need to upgrade local systems; and
- Provide investigative support through product development.

California's Long Range Plan (LRP), overseen by BCII, continues to evolve. This LRP has been developed to ensure that California's criminal justice records will continue to improve in accuracy and completeness as required by funding criteria under the Byrne Formula Block Grant Program. The records improvement feature will enable local agencies to transmit valid data to BCII for processing and fingerprint identification inquiries. LiveSCAN vendors, applicant and law enforcement agencies, and BCII continue working together to identify issues surrounding prioritization of criminal and applicant submissions. OES and BCII's Criminal History Processor staff has worked jointly on tape input format analysis, modeling, and data dictionary development.

Current Efforts

**Program: Specialized Gang/Drug Prosecutors Legal Training
(Federal Program Purpose #16)**

The Prosecutor's Education, Training and Research Program, developed and administered by the California District Attorneys Association (CDAA) addresses the training needs of prosecutors in California. Additionally, the courses provided by the CDAA have been recognized by statute as meeting the Minimum Continuing Legal Education requirements. The CDAA provides training seminars on emerging issues and advanced prosecutorial/defense topics to prosecutors and public defenders. Another service offered is a comprehensive library of training videos and published materials/periodicals on pertinent training and issues.

Major Objectives and Key Activities:

- A major objective of this program is to assist prosecutors by providing continuing education and training that addresses emerging issues and/or advanced topics.

The CDAA will provide courses on topics such as Gang Abatement and Injunctions; Vertical Prosecution; Gang Identification; Witness Intimidation; Introduction to Gang Violence Prosecution; Advanced Gang Violence Prosecution; Gangs & Drugs; and a gang component as part of the Juvenile Justice seminar.

- Produce, update and maintain published materials for training.

Training manuals and materials such as the Gang Beat Newsletter, and the Gang Prosecutors Reference Manual will be published for distribution. The program will fund supplies and equipment that will be used to train laboratory staff in the state of the art Short Tandem Repeats (STR) typing methods. Staff will also conduct validation studies required by national standards and needed to support introduction of new technology in court. The program will enhance a laboratory's ability to analyze more DNA samples. It is anticipated that a portion of funding will be directed towards additional staff to assist in analyses, and to provide them with the necessary training.

SELECTED PROGRAMS

Name of the Program

Anti-Drug Abuse (ADA) Enforcement Program

Date BJA Approved the Program

1990

List of Identified National Priorities that Connect to this Program

Disrupt the drug market by attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

List of Byrne Purpose Areas that Connect to this Program

Program Purpose Area 2; Multi-jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces

Description of the Program

Narcotics Task Forces will conduct special investigations using prosecution, law enforcement, and probation components, integrating federal, state, and local drug enforcement agencies. The key events will continue to be the pursuit, investigation, and prosecution of drug traffickers who manufacture, transport, distribute, and sell illegal drugs.

Activities will include coordinating joint enforcement efforts that specifically target offenders, including drug trafficking organizations that manufacture, distribute, and sell illegal drugs.

List of the Performance Measures that will be Collected Related to this Program

Number of arrests, prosecutions, convictions, amount of drugs seized, etc..

The Evaluation Target Date

The State of California evaluated Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in 2004. It is anticipated that an evaluation of an additional Byrne-funded program will be completed prior to 2008.

SELECTED PROGRAMS

Name of the Program

Marijuana Suppression Program (MSP)

Date BJA Approved the Program

1990

List of Identified National Priorities that Connect to this Program

Disrupt the drug market by attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.
Stop use before it starts through education and community action.

List of Byrne Purpose Areas that Connect to this Program

Program Purpose Area 2; Multi-jurisdictional Task Force/Marijuana Eradication

Description of the Program

The Marijuana Suppression Program (MSP) funds sixteen law enforcement agencies and district attorney's offices jointly to address the marijuana cultivation and trafficking problems within those counties with a tremendous marijuana problem.

Activities will include coordinating activities for the suppression of marijuana cultivation through comprehensive detection and eradication efforts; investigating drug trafficking organizations involved in marijuana cultivation; the seizure of assets of cultivators and traffickers; and community education and awareness forums on the dangers of marijuana use.

List of the Performance Measures that will be Collected Related to this Program

Number of arrests, prosecutions, convictions, amount of drugs seized and number of educational forums presented.

The Evaluation Target Date

The State of California evaluated Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in 2004. It is anticipated that an evaluation of an additional Byrne-funded program will be completed prior to 2008.

SELECTED PROGRAMS

Name of the Program

Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (BNE) Crackdown Multi-Community Task Force Program and Violence Suppression Task Force Program

Date BJA Approved the Program

1990

List of Identified National Priorities that Connect to this Program

Disrupt the drug market by attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

List of Byrne Purpose Areas that Connect to this Program

Program Purpose Area 2; Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces

Description of the Program

Conduct special investigations using prosecution, law enforcement, and probation components, integrating federal, state, and local drug enforcement agencies. The key events will continue to be the pursuit, investigation, and prosecution of drug traffickers who manufacture, transport, distribute, and sell illegal drugs.

Activities will include coordinating joint enforcement efforts that specifically target offenders, including drug trafficking organizations that manufacture, distribute, and sell illegal drugs. Local level task forces focus on identifying gang-related, street-level, mid-level, and on occasion major-level drug traffickers.

List of the Performance Measures that will be Collected Related to this Program

Number of arrests, prosecutions, convictions and amount of drugs seized, etc..

The Evaluation Target Date

The State of California evaluated Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in 2004. It is anticipated that an evaluation of an additional Byrne-funded program will be completed prior to 2008.

SELECTED PROGRAMS

Name of the Program

Criminal History Records Improvement System (CHRIS)

Date BJA Approved the Program

1991

List of Identified National Priorities that Connect to this Program

Disrupt the drug market by attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.
(Mandatory 5% set-aside, as required by BJA).

List of Byrne Purpose Areas that Connect to this Program

Program Purpose Area 15b

Description of the Program

Assist law enforcement by providing criminal intelligence information and criminal history records to local agencies that will accommodate search and storage needs, and eliminate the need to upgrade local systems; and provide investigative support through product development.

List of the Performance Measures that will be Collected Related to this Program

The number of criminal records entered into the system and the number of criminal records transmitted to the FBI.

The Evaluation Target Date

It is anticipated that an evaluation will be completed prior to 2008.

SELECTED PROGRAMS

Name of the Program

Prosecutor's Legal Training Program

Date BJA Approved the Program

1993

List of Identified National Priorities that Connect to this Program

Disrupt the drug market by attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

List of Byrne Purpose Areas that Connect to this Program

Program Purpose Area 16

Description of the Program

A major objective of this program is to assist prosecutors by providing continuing education and training that addresses emerging issues and/or advanced topics. Another objective is to produce, update and maintain published materials for training

List of the Performance Measures that will be Collected Related to this Program

Number of prosecutors trained, training seminars held, increased prosecution and conviction rates of gang and drug offenders.

The Evaluation Target Date

It is anticipated that an evaluation of an additional Byrne-funded program will be completed prior to 2008.

SELECTED PROGRAMS

Name of the Program

High Technology Crime (High Tech)

Date BJA Approved the Program

1998

List of Identified National Priorities that Connect to this Program

Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.

List of Byrne Purpose Areas that Connect to this Program

Program Purpose Area 5

Description of the Program

One of the major objectives of this program allows OES to uphold the legislative intent of SB 1734 by providing funding for regional task force operations to deal specifically with high technology crimes. Each task force works in partnership with a local regional steering committee composed of representatives of participating law enforcement agencies and local high technology industry representatives to identify, apprehend and prosecute regional systemic high technology crimes statewide.

List of the Performance Measures that will be Collected Related to this Program

Number of arrests, prosecutions, convictions of high technology crimes.

The Evaluation Target Date

The State of California evaluated Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in 2004. It is anticipated that an evaluation of an additional Byrne-funded program will be completed prior to 2008.

COORDINATION EFFORTS

As a result of recommendations made by the CCCJ and responses to surveys about the use of Byrne funding, the Anti-Drug Abuse Enforcement Program was expanded to allow local jurisdictions to choose from all of the 29 program purpose areas. This allows local jurisdictions to address their individual priorities as they relate to violent crime, drug abuse and criminal justice system improvement.

This change has allowed agencies to develop criminal justice programs with their own goals, objectives and activities. This expansion builds on our prior efforts and meets the federal mandate to provide funding to local agencies for a wide variety of purposes.

California's strategy continues to be aligned with the goals of the National Drug Control Policy. The current efforts included in this report are a continuation of our previous priorities and program responses. We anticipate that, through the upcoming years, changes to the strategy will take place as local agencies continue to develop and to alter their programs to meet their evolving needs.

Coordination Between State/Local and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

Coordination between federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies has been focused toward the effective use of federal funding for drug control and violent crime reduction in California. On a routine basis, state and local criminal justice agencies collaborate with federal agencies during on-going law enforcement operations. For example, federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the United States Forest Service (USFS), along with the California Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE), provide either funding or field operations support assistance for the continuing activities of the Marijuana Suppression Program (MSP), funded by the Byrne Block Grant Program. Federal criminal justice agencies also continue to provide support to California under the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) Program, and the Cannabis Eradication Program (CEP). Strong relationships have been developed between all of the agencies, and continue to comprise one of the largest task forces in the United States to interdict marijuana production and distribution.

With the advent of the multiyear strategy, California now seeks to look beyond these traditional day-to-day relationships between federal, state, and local agencies. This new strategy requirement may provide opportunities for planners and decision-makers to exploit the experiences and expertise of federal agencies in connecting federally driven programs to local needs and National Drug Control priorities. Local steering committees have extended invitations to federal criminal justice agency representatives to participate in local planning discussions and information exchange forums within participating counties. Selected federal agency representatives have provided training to local agencies on topics that include officer safety, financial investigation, surveillance and tactical operations techniques, and task force planning and operations. The majority of program participants have recognized that these federal agencies are an essential resource for information, contingency planning, and strengthening existing program activities. A secondary benefit, but equally important, is that this relationship supports the effective use of federal, state, and local resources aimed at combating illegal drugs and violent crime.

California remains optimistic regarding the continuing role federal criminal justice agencies will have in addressing drug control and violent crime problems statewide. U.S. Customs regional offices have asked to be included in future planning and coordination activities. Currently, this federal agency has been underutilized as a federal criminal justice agency resource. The information this agency has provided regarding drug threat levels, trafficking trends, and California-Mexico border issues, has already proved invaluable. Due to diminishing staff and continuing commitments for border reinforcement, agents assigned to these regions are not permanently positioned on local task forces. However, their expertise in illegal immigrant activities, and in identifying drug trafficking corridors originating from Mexico, has substantially supported drug interdiction efforts for Imperial and San Diego counties. Plans are continuing to include representatives of the U.S. Border Patrol in all planning efforts pertaining to the Byrne Block Grant Program and other pertinent state and locally funded law enforcement efforts.

California continues to comply with the federal reporting requirement that affects Byrne funding, concerning notice and provision of records to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Reporting requirements are satisfied through the *California Plan*. This plan, developed by OCJP, complies with the federal law requiring criminal justice agencies to notify ICE upon conviction of an individual suspected of being an illegal alien. California requires all law enforcement booking agencies to immediately contact the nearest ICE office and to document arrest and court dispositions if the detained person is suspected of being an illegal alien.

Coordination Among Federally Funded Programs

The need to assure that federal funds and their uses are maximized within the State of California continues to be the driving force of the state's strategic efforts. Likewise, this brief discussion will confirm that coordination among other federally funded programs is essential to the improvement and expansion of California's Multiyear Strategy. Currently, various state agencies receive federal funding to support ongoing violence, delinquency prevention, drug treatment, and education programs. In its capacity as the administrator of some of these funds, OES provides oversight for a select number of these programs. Other key state agencies that continue to exercise oversight authority for some of these programs include, but are not limited to:

The Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP): Under the Health and Welfare Agency, this state agency is the designated Single State Agency (SSA) responsible for administering, coordinating, and providing interagency coordination of the State's efforts in alcohol and drug abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery services. The Health and Welfare Agency also includes the Departments of Health Services, Mental Health, Rehabilitation, Social Services, Aging, and others. In partnership with county governments and in cooperation with numerous private and public agencies, organizations, and groups, this agency provides leadership and coordination in planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of a comprehensive statewide alcohol and drug use prevention, intervention, detoxification, treatment and recovery

system. These responsibilities fall within ADP's objective setting of maximizing financing of prevention, treatment, and recovery programs in California while ensuring quality, minimizing the infringement of bureaucracy, and documenting successes.

Collaborative and mutually supporting activities between ADP and the California Department of Education (CDE) have been sustained through interagency agreements. These major state agencies continue to maintain linkages that integrate alcohol and other drugs (AOD) services within a comprehensive network of community, education, social, health, mental health, criminal justice, and other public and private sector agencies and organizations. An example of this comprehensive approach is found in the Suppression of Drug Abuse in Schools Program, commonly known as Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE), administered by local law enforcement agencies.

California Department of Education

The U.S. Department of Education provides federal funds to CDE, works cooperatively with ADP, under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. Under this program, the **Safe Schools and Violence Prevention Office** administers and provides programmatic and fiscal oversight for the following federally funded programs:

Safe and Drug -Free Schools and Communities Act, Title IV, Improving America's School Act of 1994: This Act continues funding and technical assistance for local school and community-based alcohol and other drug education and prevention programs. The Act expands the scope of the authorized activities to include mentoring, comprehensive health education, conflict resolution and youth mediation programs, community services, hate-motivated violence prevention, coordinated family services delivery models, and school security personnel and hardware. The CDE supports this new federal focus through-strong collaboration between the Safe Schools and Violence Prevention Office and the Healthy Kids Program Office.

Other Non-Byrne-funded Block Grant Programs

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program: Congress established the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act in 1974 to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency. The goal of the JJDP Act is to assist local communities in their efforts to build crime-free neighborhoods and communities. The JJDP Act requires the establishment of the State Advisory Group (SAG), whose members are appointed by the Governor. The SAG participates in the development and review of the state plan, reviews, and makes funding recommendations on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications, provides advice on juvenile justice issues, and reviews progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the state plan. As such, strategy development coordination is maintained at the JJDP branch level, with input and program development recommendations being articulated from the SAG, for consideration and possible strategy revision, subject to the Public Safety Director's Group approval.

The framework in which delinquency prevention is modeled, originates from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) *Comprehensive Strategy and*

Juvenile Justice Action Plan. This strategy describes how communities can generate solutions and how individuals and groups can prevent or reduce violence in their own block, neighborhood, or community.

OJJDP funds are received under six separate and distinct program component headings, that include: 1) Title II - Delinquency Prevention and Intervention (DPI) Program, 2) Positive Alternatives Program (PAP), 3) Title II - Challenge Activities Program, 4) Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC), 5) School Safety Programs (SSP), and 6) Community Prevention Program (CPP).

Title II - Delinquency Prevention and Intervention (DPI) Program: Formerly titled the "Formula Grant Program," this program's funds are used for the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system, by establishing partnerships with community-based organizations, schools, and criminal justice system agencies.

This program area targets youths particularly, but not exclusively, between the ages of 5-14. Prevention services and activities are geared to youth who exhibit known risk factors for future delinquency, including drug and alcohol abuse, and gang involvement. These services and activities are also geared to youth that have contact with the juvenile justice system as offenders, status offenders, and minor delinquent offenders.

Title II - Challenge Activities Program (CAP): The purpose of Challenge is to provide incentives for projects to develop, adopt, and improve policies and programs in one or more of the ten specified Challenge activities. The Challenge activities that have been adopted by California are:

- Challenge Activity "C": to increase community-based alternatives to incarceration;
- Challenge Activity "E": to develop and adopt policies to prohibit gender bias in placement and treatment centers and establish programs to ensure female youth have access to the full range of social services;
- Challenge Activity "G": to develop and adopt policies and programs designed to remove, where appropriate, status offenders from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Further, to prevent the placement in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities of juveniles who are non-offenders or who are charged with or have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult (recently added);
- Challenge Activity "H": develop and adopt programs designed to serve as alternatives to suspension and expulsion from school (recently added); and
- Challenge Activity "I": to increase aftercare services for juveniles involved in the justice system.

Title V --Community Prevention Program (CPP): This program, previously referred to as the *Local Incentive Grants Program* was added to the JJDP Act in 1992. The funding from the Title V appropriations has helped states and communities move beyond traditional program driven approaches to outcome-driven strategies to reduce juvenile crime, delinquency, and other adolescent problem behaviors.

The CPP supports the "front-end" of the Comprehensive Strategy's continuum of care by providing communities with the resources needed to identify and respond to the root causes of their local juvenile delinquency problems through comprehensive, collaborative prevention planning. With program funding, training, and technical assistance to develop local plans, and seed funding to implement plans over a three-year period, communities are empowered to develop and implement prevention programs that best suit their unique needs and circumstances.

Positive Alternative Program (PAP): This component is funded under Title II of the JJDP Act of 1974. Its focus is assistance in the implementation of specific programs and services that take place during after school hours, weekends, and school and summer vacation periods. Surveys and assessments conducted throughout California reported a lack of positive alternative programs for youth. PAP programs are services and activities that promote healthy lifestyles and provide alternatives to negative activities.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC): The DMC mandate, Section 223(a)(23), of the JJDP Act, requires States to address efforts to reduce the number of minority youth in secure facilities. Further, this reduction is crucial, where the proportion of minority youth in confinement exceeds the proportion these groups represent in the general population. DMC programs are funded in order to increase community-based alternatives to incarceration. Research studies conducted by OJJDP have shown that cultural competency training for criminal justice professionals can impact and reduce the disproportionate minority confinement problem.

School Safety Programs (SSP): The SSP component is funded under Title V of the JJDP Act of Communities and cannot afford to place responsibility for juvenile delinquency and school violence entirely on publicly operated juvenile justice system programs. A sound policy for combating juvenile delinquency and reducing the threat of youth violence makes maximum use of a full range of public and private programs and services, most of which operate in the juvenile's home community, including those provided by educational systems.

Every child has the right to feel safe on a school campus. Recent school violence necessitates that more must be done to protect communities, students, school personnel, and school facilities. The safety and security of this environment is of the utmost importance to Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. California is interested in funding innovative programs that can create a safe school environment. This component will fund specific programs, services, personnel, and the purchase of equipment that will make schools a safer place. Program services are targeted to middle, high, and continuation schools.

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN): Project Safe Neighborhoods is a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America by networking existing local programs that target gun crime and providing those programs with additional tools necessary to be successful. The Bush Administration has committed \$901 million to this effort over three years. This funding is

being used to hire new federal and state prosecutors, support investigators, provide training, distribute gun lock safety kits, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts as well as to support other gun violence reduction strategies.

The effectiveness of Project Safe Neighborhoods is based on the ability of federal, state, and local agencies to cooperate in a unified offensive that is led by the United States Attorney in every one of the 94 federal judicial districts across America. Through unprecedented partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement, each United States Attorney will implement the five core elements of Project Safe Neighborhoods in a manner that is contoured to fit the specific gun crime problems in that district. The goal is to create safer neighborhoods by reducing gun violence and sustaining the reduction.

Every United States Attorney has been directed to certify to the Attorney General that a comprehensive gun violence program has been implemented in the United States Attorney's district. Each program consists five core elements:

Five Elements of PSN

1. Partnerships - Local Gun Crime Task Forces that will include

- United States Attorneys
- State and Local Prosecutors
- Special Agents in Charge (ATF, FBI)
- Chiefs of Police
- Other community and law enforcement leaders working together
- Developing district or statewide strategies to reduce gun violence
- Preparing gun cases for prosecution in most appropriate jurisdictions
- Seeking the most appropriate venue for firearm prosecutions.

2. Strategic Plan - A Proactive Approach

- Intelligence Gathering
 - Crime mapping
 - Identifying hot spots
 - Tracing
 - Ballistics technology
- Enforcement Policy
 - Where best to prosecute gun crimes
 - Let states do what states do best
 - Let feds do what feds do best

3. Training - Coordinating inter-agency training and cross-training

- Training at the National Advocacy Center
- Regional Gun Crime Training
- Local Gun Crime Training

4. Outreach - Promote aggressive enforcement publicly by showing criminals they will do "Hard Time for Gun Crime"

- The genius is in the deterrent message to would-be criminals and the supporting prevention message
- Public Service Announcements
- Educational Literature
- Crime Prevention Tool Kits
- Billboard Advertisements
- Press Releases and News Articles
- Other Community Engagement Opportunities

5. Accountability - Measuring success based on "outcome" rather than "output." The goal is to reduce the violent crime rate in our communities.

The goal of this program is to create safer neighborhoods by reducing gun violence and sustaining that reduction. Under Project Safe Neighborhoods, United States prosecutors are ready to bring cases involving illegal gun use to federal court. Simply put, anyone caught with an illegal gun, probably won't be entitled to bail – instead, they'll go straight to jail. And, if convicted in federal court could spend up to 10 years in jail. There are no second chances under this program.

Coordination with Relevant Representatives of the Public

In order to determine the focus and priorities of the Multiyear Strategy, OCJP sent a survey to over 600 members of the criminal justice community to solicit their input on the strategy and the allocation of funds. Specifically, the surveys were sent to all district attorneys, chiefs of police, sheriffs, chief probation officers, and drug and alcohol administrators. The responses from the survey were used to design the Multiyear Strategy so that it is responsive to both state and local needs.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANT (LLEBG)

California Terrorist Information Center (CATIC)

LLEBG program requirements: Program Purpose Area 1C

This program provides for the creation of the California Anti-Terrorism Information Center (CATIC). This center will collect information from all law enforcement agencies. It will also compile information in a centralized database which is fully compliant with constitutionally civil rights protections and accessible to authorized state, local and federal law enforcement

personnel. This center is part of the state's effort to respond effectively to establish state and local counter-terrorist task forces to bring terrorists to justice and to prevent future terrorists acts. Further, this program provides Military Intelligence Analyst positions to support the California's Department of Justice with the identification of critical assets and pre-incident indicators, as they are related to the critical asset identification within the State of California that could be targets of opportunity for terrorist attacks.

California Counter-Drug Procurement Program (CCDPP)

LLEBG program requirements: Program Purpose Area 1C

The 1033 program provides for the transfer of federal excess equipment to federal and state agencies involved in counter-drug activities. Further, this program now allows for the State to enter into memorandums of understandings with the Department of Defense (DOD), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and provides for all law enforcement agencies to participate in the furtherance of law enforcement activity with counter-drug and counter-terrorist activities taking precedence. In addition, the 1122 "buy" CCDPP provides law enforcement involved in counter-drug activities with the ability to purchase law enforcement equipment through prescribed federal procurement channels.

In 2003 (January – mid-September), over 250 local law enforcement agencies participated in the 1122 program and saved \$261,489. In 2004 (January – May), participants saved \$1,223,255.

In 2003 (January – December), over 440 local law enforcement agencies participated in the 1033 program and saved \$21,646,119.

EVALUATION

All projects funded by the OES through the Byrne Block Grant Program are subject to programmatic oversight, monitoring and program evaluation. Specifically, projects funded through this program must:

- Collect and report descriptive data in numerical and narrative form, including anecdotal data, on a semi-annual basis. This documentation forms the basis by which program effectiveness is analyzed as it relates to activities which support each program objective;
- Discuss project objectives and activities with OES program staff prior to and during regularly scheduled on-site visits;
- Participate in and/or conduct process and/or outcome evaluations for their specific projects; and
- Make available all data maintained for substantiating project performance, which will be used during evaluations of the entire program. The analysis of this data forms the basis for modifying, strengthening, revising, and improving program performance.

Specific Byrne-Funded Evaluations

Marijuana Suppression Program - The Program Evaluation Branch of the OCJP completed an evaluation of the Marijuana Suppression Program in June 1999. The recommendations from that evaluation were incorporated into current program operations.

Drug Endangered Children 's Program - The Program Evaluation Branch of the OCJP contracted for an external evaluation of the Drug Endangered Children's Program. The final report on this evaluation was completed in 2001.

Operation Revitalization - The Program Evaluation Branch of the OCJP contracted for an external evaluation of the Operation Revitalization Project that was administered by the San Francisco Police Department. The final report on this evaluation was completed in 2001.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces - The Program Evaluation Branch of the contracted with the California State University at Sacramento to conduct an evaluation of the multi-jurisdictional task forces being funded through the Byrne Block Grant Program. Approximately 60 percent of the funds allocated to the program are devoted to multi-jurisdictional task force operations. This evaluation was completed in July 2003, and focused on both the effectiveness and efficiency of these operations.

The evaluation assessed:

- The extent to which program activities and services reached the target population;
- The process and success of service delivery to the target population;
- The impact of the project on the target area and on the impact of the “multi-jurisdictional task force concept” as a whole; and
- How the project impacted the level of criminal activity in the targeted areas or among the targeted population.

A copy of this evaluation can be obtained by contacting the Criminal Justice Programs Division of the Office of Emergency Services.

During the next three years, OES will evaluate at least one additional Byrne funded program or request a waiver of the evaluation requirement.

Appendix A

Table - Prevalent Drug by Region

PREVALENT DRUG BY REGION	
Region I: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba	Marijuana Methamphetamine Cocaine
Region II: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco, Sonoma, and Solano	Marijuana Methamphetamine Cocaine
Region III: Monterey, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz	Marijuana Methamphetamine Cocaine
Region IV: Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, and Tulare	Methamphetamine Marijuana Cocaine
Region V: Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura	Marijuana Methamphetamine Cocaine
Region VI: Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino	Methamphetamine Marijuana Cocaine
Region VII: Imperial, and San Diego	Methamphetamine Marijuana Cocaine

(Source: Information obtained from the survey of the Byrne-funded narcotics task forces in 2003)

Regions I through VII represent all 58 counties in California. Methamphetamine, marijuana, and cocaine are the prevalent drugs of choice in each region. Although heroin is present throughout each region, the total amount seized statewide is not as significant in comparison.

Appendix B

California Map - Prevalent Drug by Region

Prevalent Drug by Region



Appendix C

California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCCJ) Roster

California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCCJ)
May 2004
Roster

Jeanne S. Woodford, Director
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Sacramento, CA

Patrick E. Boyd
San Jose Police Officer's Association
San Jose, CA

Michael Carona
Chair
Sheriff, Orange County Sheriff's Office
Santa Ana, CA

Keith Carson
Oakland, CA

Vacant
Office of the State Public Defender
Appointment TBD

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Los Angeles City Attorney

Joseph Dunn
Member of Senate
Sacramento, CA

Tim Garrigan
Deputy Public Defender
San Joaquin County

Colin M. Gilbert
Beverly Hills, CA

Walter Allen III, Director
Department of the Youth Authority
Sacramento, CA

Commissioner Spike Helmick
California Highway Patrol
Sacramento, CA

Debra Hoffman
Law Offices of Debra V. Hoffman
Tustin, CA

MaryAnne Houx
Chico, CA

Terry Johnson
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Dr. M. Reza Karkia
American Inst. of Higher Education Resources
CEO, President
Cypress, CA

George Kennedy
District Attorney
Santa Clara County

Honorable Lance Ito
Superior Court Judge
Los Angeles, CA

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James Panetta
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San Diego, CA

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Councilman
City of West Hollywood

Rachel Ruiz
Department of Children's Services
County of Los Angeles

Harriet Salarno
Crime Victims United of California
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Ricardo C. Sanchez
Sacramento, CA

Richard Shumsky
Chief Probation Officer
Los Angeles County Probation Department

Honorable Luis R. Vargas
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Chula Vista, CA

Arturo Venegas, Jr.
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